THE PIRATES OF THE PORT.

Life on the Rivers---Startling Facts by a "Herald" Detective.

The River Bandits on the Hudson.

BIG BREW'S GANG.

The Thieves' Paradise-Watchmen as Accomplices-How Piers and Vossels Are Robbed.

Jank Shops and "Fences"-Quarantine Mysteries-The Saul-Howlett Gang-Statis les on the Subject-The Harbor Police-Valuable Hints.

The commercial community of New York and Brooklyn have for years suffered largely by the plundering raids of the river pirates of Manhattan sland. But few persons have any idea of the extent of the operations of the desperate gangs who infest the rivers and bay, and terrify watchmen and ship-Were the exploits of these thieves embodies in a volume they would rival some of the daring feats o Captain Kidd and the Spanish buccaneers of the Gulf. The river piracies of New York date as far back as 1810, when robberies on a small scale were perpetrated along our river froms; but not until 1873. when the Saul-Howlett gang murdeled a watchman on a vessel at the foot of Oliver street, in the Fourth ward, did they attract public attention. The circomstances of that case have been nearly forgotten. It seems that one morning the watchman was found nurdered and the vessel rebbed. Detectives were set to work to discover the perpetrators of the erime. A shoe was found on the deck of the vessel. and this gave a circ. Investigations led to the arrest of several desperadoes of the Fourth ward. known as the Saul-Howlett gang. The parties arrested were William Saul, Nicholas Howlett, Johnson, and Sullivan, alias "Dodger." The trial dis ed the fact that these cutthroats ran alongside the vessel in a coat; Johnson remained in it, while he others boarded the vessel and murdered the ments, on boarding the vessel stripped off his ences In his hurried retreat he left one shoe behind to tell the tale. The result was that he and Howlett were hong in the Tombs yard on January 28, 1853. was sent to State Prison, and Sull.van escaped, owing to some legal technicalities in the

dom occurred, and the action of the courts struck terror into the gang then presided over by Saui and Howlett, as well as other amateur gangs operated in other portions of city. Of late years, Lowever the buccaneers of the Bay have worked with renewed vigor, and reap rich rewards. The intest sensation that has revived the interest in this class of villains is the murder of watchman Hayes, late a ponceman of the Fourth precinct. With a view of placing before the public an expose of the manner in which the river pirates operate, their haunts and their accomplices, a detective of the HERALD has recently devoted much fine to an examination of their haunts, and the results are of a starting character. They should be read attenuvely by commercial men generally, who will for the first time lears how they have lost valuable goods, and perhaps gain information that will enable them in the future to protect themselves from the night raids of as desperate men as ever cut a throat

or peeled a bale of goods. THE NORTH RIVER PIERS.

It is well known that the piers on the North river, from the Battery to pier 50, are the great entrepots for the reception of freight from European, the West Indian, China, California, and South and Centra! American porcs. The class of staples discharged kinds, owing to the fact that they are imports from foreign countries upon which there are heavy duties. The value of the importations yearly deposited on these docks, it computed correctly, would reach a great importing houses-our merchant prince -receive their staples from vessels discharging at these wharves, and consequently

THE NORTH RIVER PIRATES make the piers their haunts and reap a rich income at the expense of the commercial community. These wharses are generally covered ones, supplied with watchmen who are selected with a view to he nesty, courage and watchluiness. Among the namerous gangs of thieves who make their fortunes ou this side of the city is that which is usually found in daytime hanging about the saloon of Fenx larkin. They minuter from seven to ten desperate fellows, who rarely venture out until after midnight on their plundering rands. An go heavily armed, and will use their knives either to cut open bases of goods or the body of any policeman or watching with a way attempt to interiete with their night jobbertes. They are commanded by desperadors who have requestly been accounted. with their night tobbertes. They are commanded by desperadoes who have frequently been arrested but as often released through the instrumentality of

with their night tobories. They are commanded by desperadoes who have inequently been arrested but as often released arrough the instrumentative of the pointelans tace here to elect. This gang usually make the neighborhood of pier 45 their headquarters, under which their boats are moored; but frequently they run their plunder into the piers foot of Largat, Housson and Tartieta streets, and occasionally into the Hoboken docks. Their operations are usually confined to the early bours of the morning.

How they work it.

The usual modus operand of this gang is as follows:—buring the day some one of the party will quictly samter down about the piers and examine the locality of the goods of charging from steamships. At hight one of them, or a convenient accomplice, will wask along West street to the entrance of the pier and cry "alurder; watch?" The waterman will trash from the covered wharf to the assistance of whom he supposes to be a leilow creature in danger of assassmation. The consederate is found lying upon the ground, apparently stunned. He crawls slowly to his test on the approach of the waterman, tells him he has been knocked down by a sinngsoot by a rullian who has taken refuge in an alley way or a number yard hear by, and hivites the waterman to assist him in the search for his assistant. The waterman complex with mis request, and while his pier is uncovered the confederaces of the supposed injured man row alongside of the per silently with mudled dars, smash in the bulkheads or doors, seize a bale of cotion or a box of dry goods marked during the day as their prey, dump it into the water, attach a boathook to it and row rapidly away. By the time the watchman returns to his charge the thieves have run uncer an adjacent pier, stripped of this kind they are successful, and ges away with site of cotion of the covering and conterated an traces by which it may be identified should the found "In their possession. This mode of the pier leads of cotion of the covering and conterated an traces by which it may be i

This is the usual subterfuge resorted to to get the waterman at a safe distance, but by no means the only one. In some instances a man dressed in the garb of a sailor will stagger up to the chirance of the dock sought to be roubed and clamor for admission at the door. The waterman appears, when the the dock sought to be roobed and clamor for admission at the door. The watchman appears, when the sailor asks to be admitted to his ship. He is informed that the "Alice King" or the "Minnesota" is not lying at that pier, that he has made a mistake, and winds op by saying:

"Well, comrade, his a cold hirat; he's go over and take a drink."

"The watchman may at first decline the invitation

In watchman may at first decline the invitation, The wat think may be the seaman eventually over-come him, and to get rid of him he accompanies him. They enter a vest street opster saloun, many of the proprietors of watch are 'in with' him. They enter a vest street syster satson, many of the proprietors of watch are "in 'with' the thieves. Notwithstanding the Excise law is in force, the laquer is put out, the sailor displays a considerable sum of money, and floatly cals for oysters for himself and friend. The courtecids proprietor, who is a pai of the thieves and the sailor, delays the preparation of the deshes as long as possible, and not unfrequently sends out a runner to into m the pirates lying under an adjacent dock that the coast is clear. The watchman returns to his post and discovers that two or three surfance to the pier. Rarety does no supplicantly he the drunken sation whose generous hospitantly he has enjoyed, and the salton keeper who eagerly gathered the processories to the robbery, and he will take the same

chances on a future occasion, when free drinks and oysters are in the bill.

Another invorte dodge of the thieves is to send a confederate to the pier they wish to rob. He informs the watchman that while leaving a vessel at an adjacent pier, where he had been to visit a sailor friend, he observed some thieves leave his (the watchman's) dock with plumier, and run under one further up. Not watting to see whether his pier has been actually robbed ine watchman hurries to the pier indicated, and wane he and his informant, are scarcaing for the pirates the theeves breas into his dock and get away with a portion of the valuables he had oben left to guard. On returning he makes an examination finds ances or parcels missing and believes the tale reported to him by his informant, who joins the real theeves in time to assist them in secretaring the piumier.

"ARE WATCHMEN RONEST?"
Is a question that is troudently asked, but has never been successfully answered. Alost of the watchmen employed on the North river-piers are intraished by firms who organize want is called the "merchants" police." They are selected upon thorouga investigation into their previous character by the managers of this merchant police, and are paid about twelve solidings per night. The party who supplies these watchmen usually charze me chants from three to four dollars per night for their men. Their pay is of such an insignificant character that there is no stimulus for them to be vigitant or honest. The writer, who has had much experience in studying the habits, treas and devices of the 'huccaneers of the river, was has had much experience in studying the habits, treas and devices of the 'huccaneers of the river, who has had much experience in studying the habits, treas and devices of the 'huccaneers of the river, who has had much experience in studying the habits, treas and devices of the 'huccaneers of the river, who has had much experience in studying the habits, treas and devices of the 'huccaneers of the river, who has had not observe the sever

use their positions for self-enrichment?

The pirates who make fortunes about the North river lifets know the value of fortunes about the North river lifets know the value of fortunes about the North river lifets know the value of fortunes and they have profited largery thereby. The watchmed, at is understood, are no, to be actual aggressors in the robbertes, but are to be an witing parties action. The interes have become so theoroughly intimate when them that they show the character and know who are both the thind that they show the character and know who are so, of every watchman appointer, and know who are of every watchment and accessione, instead of resorting to the dodges described above they first appreach him tarough an agent with money and tale his palms. A consideratial agent of the respective gangs will approve a watchman shortly after the goes on post with the remark.

"It is a hard time you have of it, comrade, standing here an imply without and

"It is a hard time you have of it, comrade, standing here all high twishoot refreshments. There is a twenty, which will enable you to enjoy yourself and entertain your friends. At one o clock to-morrow morning drop, into "harry's," across the way, and treat your friends."

ea. Four triends."
The agent of the thieves drops a twenty doffer bill into the nand of the search of the property that it is contempared to stear, and with a knowing wink, often provided the search of the property that it is contempared to stear, and with a knowing wink, often provided the morning arrives, and with the striking of a neighboring snip's beit the watchman issues from the dock, locks the door securely cellind nim, and whits out. Pressby he meets a kerropolican policeman at the entrance to has dock.

"Come, Bob, let's go and have a stew; the roundsman has just passel, and we can get here he returas."

Policeman Bob is by no means loath to partake of a
free supper, and one two steal shently into an adjoiner saloos. They have no sooner disappeared
than the thieves' agent gives the signal. "Sig
Brew" and his crowd issue from beneath a convenient dock, and, breaking in probably carry off
\$1,60) worth of property. The following day the
watchman reports that the per his been rounded,
the increasing who has oeed thus victorized and
property is indigham and reports his loss to the head
of the merchants' police. That officer sub-moss the
watchman to explain. The latter recounts a falle
that exoneraies him. Whose at the entrance to the
pier a man demanded admittance, he opened the
door, conversed a moment, when he heard a noise
of the river front. Closing the door be hurried
there in time to see three men bearing a retreat with
a cale of costly goods, fred upod them, but having
the door have we made to pussue. The enter of the
force believes the soot, orders the man to be more
vigitant in fature, sympathizes with the merchant
was has been victimized, sends and a more watch
for starshin and transfers the confederate of the
thieves to another dock, replacing man, in seven
cases out of the or a man who has perhaps a dozen
times as isled ind rectly in previous rousers. Thus
the watchmen are being community enabled from
one per to moment, but the same system of romopiec continues and there is no regress. The heads of
the merchants' poince make non-\$15.50 to \$2 to per
if an out of their mercatific ensomers and are not
responsible for the value of the property scolen. The
surprise of course have namerous pank dealers, who
are not over scraphions, in their conducace. Those
fame receptace for the courte of the river toberies of course have namerous pank dealers, who
are not over scraphions, in their conducace. These
finds are known as "lenges" and are made
the receptace for the courte of the river theres
loage the

bare in their employ only those outlines and men in whom they can confide. When high this upon the piers and the finites have received their fields to onders draw out tarpaulines and spread them out so that the en fre cargo is covered. A waten is posted on deek at once and all mands hot unirequently go assore, eaving the watenman desirate of the cargo is covered.

out so that the en fre cargo is covered. A waten is posted on deck at once and all mands hot united the craft.

At ten of clock P. M. all are absent but the watchman of the craft.

At ten of clock P. M. all are absent but the watchman, he is on the alore, but by eleven becomes drowsy, falls of info an apparent stamber, and for rath an hour is humbyable and mawatenin. At twelve of clock a boat thus alongside, a near comes up over the bulwarks, two cycs survey the stingtion a mand his the tripathin and a body searthly craws under it. The watenman may be started by the movement, fuos his eyes, looks and drops on to seep again. The halter is probably located with 2,000 bags of Java conec. The tinefficial the purchase of the boat receives days from his conficed races in the boat alongsize, draws his kulle, rips open of ebag air randomer, extracting about ten of fixer potings from each, when our one of the grave the first absolute, which grown learning and the process of "minking" sucas goes on until an accessible have been monored or the three shore denoted to retreat before the appearance of some of the crew. A "conee minker" will grown learning in a night's work noes not not him also or \$200, facen meater has a captain and two or three mea, and it is said to say that eight out of the are directly or minifestly engaged in "mining" their own frethers. Frequently the captain has a connidential junkman with whom he commentally acts. During the day the "junkey" will teave three or four bags with the captain; at night he latter will do the "minking" and pass the filed bags, that of course have no marks by which they can be intentiled, out to the 'junkey," as they are called. In many instances the chure crew combine to foot been own are all of which and they be on the filed bags, that of course have no marks by which they can be intentiled, out to the 'junkey," as they are called. In many instances the chure crew combine to foot been own craft. They give their junkey notice to be at a certain pier at one occook A. M. and

the captain curses his men, or their "lack of watch indices," delivers his cargo at its destination and hurries to his junkey to sature accounts.

THE PROPITS AND WHO MAKE THEM.

The junkmen reap the greater reward from these tooderles. They usually pay six dollars for a bag of sugar wornt sixteen dollars, fourteen dollars for a bag of collee worth forty dollars, and other property at the same rate. They realize 200 per cent on all property purchased outright from the watchmen and inginermen, and preser this to a partnership where ridey are compeded to make equal division with their fellow conspirators. Very lew junkmen fail to grow rich in a year or two of practice on the rivers. They first commence on a small scale, and do not reside to assist in a midnight job; out so soon as any have amassed a few thousand dollars they abandos their boats for more sirstociate callings, propably open extensive junk stores on West, learly south and once states he has the rivers, for the purchase of such stap es as are offered. They have now reached that point of respectability that may would scorn to steat themselves; but they are not slow to encourage young men to emulate them by commencing business in the same way, and buying their punder for a mere bagatele, as "apprentices" in the business are not usually posted in the value of all articles stores by them. Dozens of these wealthy vagaoonds, who have grown rich by plunder and corrupting the youth of their acquaintance, flashy retire to a quiet internal make abnorment for their sins by contributions to deserving charities, the missionary cause and the Church. Were you find a rich junkman may execute a time the properties of theyes and anting them in the disposal of their fligotion gains. There are, of course, a few exceptions among the junkmen, but they are his ansone of theyes and anting them in the disposal of their fligotion gains. There are, of course, a few exceptions among the junkmen, but they are his a disbonest eighbor, and must eventually see his little fortune dw

THE DOCK GRAPPLERS. courageous buccaneers who ran the risk of receiving bullets about their heads, but cowardly, cautious senows, who never venture so commit open viola-

evening Jack Tar waiks into a saloon with companions, cans for driuks, and whispers to the proprietor:—

"have sunk a barrel of paint close by the third gible. You will flud it there. Give me five domark."

The proprietor hands over the money rarely objecting to the sum demanded, as he has a perfect understanding with the sailor. When the vessel has left on her nomeward vo, age ne goes out with grappling from and recovers the sunken property. In some cases the regular gain, so it heves make similar arrangements what the hands of the vessels, and usually pay pretty well for the property thus obtained. The finnian line, at pier 45, suffers severely from this mode of roobery.

The rash river defended in the fact of the finned from the lattery to pier 50, are more numerous because they are open piers and there is no necessaty for committing burglary to secure their plunder. They operate on the "sneak" system generally, when not in collusion with the watenmen. The proceeds of the ventures are less reminerative, as the goods discharged on that said of the city are cheefy of domestic manufacture or growth and less valuable. The same system with occasional variations is employed by the boatmen as on the North river; but they are less associated with watenmen. The principal pirates who operate in boats are young soonners, who graduate their before embarking in more nexactions fields of habor. They glide along under piers, crawl up and s cak a tuo of butter, a bag of floar, or other article easily handled, c mits by a sintly side, seal sails or roje, cut away the hawsers, enter canal boats, seal cooking from the cabins—in met, take anything of value from a case knie to a feather bed. These fleating defected and captured to the preduct poice. They

detected and captured by the predict points. They rarely go armed with revolvers, but all carry knives. They dispose of their pumber principals in the Baxter, Chatham and water street 'leaces' busoccasionally when they ootain more obsty armeles seek other morts. Burling the nours of daylight they load about salloons and name nouses in the Fourth, seventh, sixth and seventeen in writs. Burling the nours of daylight they load about salloons and name nouses in the Fourth, seventh, sixth and seventeen in writs and sally out so soon as the shades of ingut have failed.

The Whald Fars

is the name given to another class of East river thieves, who principally work in daylight they load and boys, some as young as seven years of age, who are provided with bags of baskets and capacious pockets. They are in the habit of straying, along the plers, sandtering up by a bag of two or a base of oction, snatching a bandau and linking it away. All arrices that can be secreted about their persons or in the bags that they profess to carry for the collection of paper and rags are seized upon. Occasionally they are differed to where rarely spare the three to personate training the owners rarely spare the three to prosecute. The total of these rooberies by enddren however, is by no means an insignificant near. One old lemane reprobate, who lives in a tolt in Water street, has tweve fulle grifs and boys in her employ for this work, and she is reputed to be quite rich for one in her space of the.

THE BROOKLYN AND JERSEY SHORES are also the stamping grounds of theores. Various gangs are employed exclusively along the docks on the Jersey side, but their rowart is not large. They are principally third rate theres. The greater part of the sogar and collect imported is discharged at larboes to stores, Brooklyn, and they become a popular resort for operators. The Atlantic Books is another spot about which they link and pick up valuable loot. The Brooklyn and they become a popular lessor to ober the order at the analysis.

But, perhaps, the most lucrative robberies are But, perhaps, the most incraite robberies are those that occur at quaranthe in the summer season. Much of the sum'd imported goods. The freath other of the port has a number of canal boats employed in discharging cargoes from vessels. It is notorious that many of the stevenores employed are dishonest, and form connections with junkmen, who go down from this city under cover of night and purchase the stealings of the previous day. A great quantity of stealings of the previous day.

the Docks, frook yn, where are located two notorious ones, who purchase yearly thousands of dolars worth of stolen property. The stevedores are furnished with waterproof bags by the Jinkmen, the goods are frequently thrown overboard by them and picked up by the former.

ROBER ES FROM QUARANTINED VESSELS.

The Junkmen find it very lucrative to form connections with the crews of foreign vessels arriving at Quarantine. All the sour they purchase from them they buy for a mere bagatene, as the sailors three know the value of imported goods, and the junkmen realize as high as 550 per cent on their investments in this line.

the at 8 dear rate.

These out-way, who devote their info to river robberies of coarse have manerous junk dealers, who are not over straphicus, in their combined the recepture of their my and are made the recepture for the costly goods secured on these minoring trads. They are located in West street. Housen street, pears street, new howery, feek single to be the principal backs where the river theves in the system pursued by the river theores of the korth river in posing docks. We now propose to recommercan commands who read the meralia has not species of rootery that will state the other commercial commands.

Anysterious robbers for commands who read the meralia has not species of rootery that will state the other commercial commands.

Anysterious robbers robbers are well aware that many minor do arts' worth of goods are yearly discharged from loreign vessels of the goods are yearly discharged from loreign vessels of the goods are they are resimpled on inginers for various storehouses in the meropolitum district. The practice of inginermal has long been to load up at the North river pees during the day and depart, if wind and weather persons, at daying the day and depart, if wind and weather persons, at daying the day and depart, if wind and weather persons, at daying the day and depart, if wind and weather persons, at daying the day and depart, if wind and weather persons, at daying the day and depart, if wind and weather persons, at daying the finding of course as an element of the precipitation of the persons an accommission. The practical many minor do across where the river theves and there was a flayes, who was recently murdered in Brooking. When the pirates and that validation in Brooking, who was recently murdered in Brooking. When the pirates and that validation is received in Brooking the property of general powers of the property in guarded by a vigilant watering the property of general to a scale and the validation of the persons and steams and the validation of the property of general to a scale a

work and state the brodes. Most of the watchmen on the pers support single families and put money in bank on a salary of one dollar and flity cents of two dollars per night.

The co-organize the public, but it is nevertheless true that they river theeves have regular organizations, with presidents, secretaries, treasurers and executive committees; that they nold stated meetings and work entirely on the co-operative plan. They have a large contingent and for the leeing of counsel in case one of their number gets into trouble. Big Brew's gang, it is known, numbers over tarry members, including nearly a dozen watchmen, who attend their sessions. In these secret meetings their plans for robbing piers and vessels are concounted, and when a vacancy occurs in the position of watchmen at any important dock it is promptly reported and means taken to secure the appointment of one of their friends. For arrival of vessels of the harbor contaming valuable cargoes is known to this gang almost as soon as it is to the consigned or owner, and plans are at once devised to secure a portion of the cargo to be discharged.

The extension of the property stolen in the waters of New York Bay cannot, of course, ever be known, but persons who have given the subject considerable attention estimate it at from \$550,000 to \$550 too per year. About two-thirds of this goes into the pockets of the junkingh and thieves and one-third is distributed among the watchmen and sanors.

The Harmon Police

was especially organized to prevent and detect these roosenes but it has proved a failure as at present amministered. The Commissioners have an expensive steamboat called the Metropontan, several small oosts, and about twenty man under the command of Captain Toud and two sergeants, to the bay and rivers. The force is so small that but eight non-can be actively employed on post. Published statistics show that in the past year they have recovered but \$11,574 worth of property—buly a mactional pare of the amount stolen—and have made seventy—and nave seve

grow rica, notwithstanding the efforts of the police. The thieves succeed so well in obliterating all traces by which stolen goods can be recognized that a conviction rarely follows. There are several instances on record where junkmen have been caught in the act of stealing from vessels and piers and the property found in their possession, yet they have escaped, owing to the fact that the owner of the stolen property could not swear that it was his. A case of this kind was that of the made of the German bark Peter Kaiser, who was arrested by Sergeant O'Brien in the act of selling two bars of wood to a junkman-free owners, amneman & Reyson, No. 64 Philostreet, could not swear that it was their property, the mate was discharged and the Justice gave the junkman an order that enabled him to recover the stolen property from the Property Clerk at the Central Office.

stoien property from the Property Clerk at the Central Office.

Now the Business can be storped.

Let the force of the Harbor Police be increased to fifty men and regular postsestablished for patrolling the rivers at all hours of the angut and the docks in the daytime, or assign additional men to each precinct having a river front. Let each post consist of eight or ten piers, place two men on each post in a boat, well arrived, and hold them responsible for every robbery committed on their posts, as is the case with patrolinen on posts in the city. Short posts of this kind could be easily covered, and rarby would a junk boat escape their vigitance. The harbor Postee in addition to those on the rivers. Simpowners should exceeds by numerous boats of the Barbor Postee in addition to those on the rivers. Simpowners should exceeds more vigitance in the selection of their watchines, and deduct the value of all goods stolen from their custody from their pay, were these suggestions acted upon the business of roboing piers and vessels would soon come to an end, and the parties would be driven into some other mode of obtaining a livethood.

The Climate of Obegon.—One would hardly ex-

THE CLIMATE OF OREGON .- One would hardly expect to near of strawberries growing in the open air in the month of December, and yet we read the following paragraph in the Salem (Oregon) Frees of December 18:—

On Friday, the 3d inst., we were shown about a half sill of fine, ripo atrawherries, gathered the day provious by hir. James Rosso, who resides about seven mine south of the place. This fruit grew in the pasters of the gentieness above manned. We consider this pretty good for our latitude, considering that it has not been a very good year for strawberries.

graph from snother Gregon paper;—
The Eugens Journal states that "on Sunday, the 5th of December, hir. Cairin Wallace and another gentleman, whose name we did not learn, picked quite a lot of ripe strawcar-rice on the hillatic near lift's sawmilt, in this county. On Tiankagiving day, the lois of has month, Rev. J. M. liet, of Camp Creek, sat down to a nice of a frewberries and cream, having picked the strawberries the day before from the hills near als residence."

The Oregonian of the 29th of November says:-In portions of Linn county, where flax has been cut this season, since the ratus the second crup has sprouted from the roots and is a good than the first crop, and a large portion of it is in bloggs. Will stayperries are also us whom.

THE FASHIONS.

Sunday Scenes in the Roman Forum and Cestume During the Council.

Full Dress, Music, Faith, Hepe and Foreigners.

By special correspondence from Rome, dated on the 21st of December, we have the following masterly pen-and-ink pictures of medern Rome as it appeared amusements, religious fervor and Church services and scenes. The brilliancy of description of our writer is equated only by the interest and importance which attach to the subject treated.

Variety-Sanday Scenes Out of Doors-Ou the Way to a Pontifical High Mass-Cardinals, Citizens and Soldiery-Swiss Guards and Church Ushers at St. Peter's-Inside the Temple-Full Dress and Music-Faith and Hopo-A Roman Woman But Not an Aris-

The Forum could never in the glorious days of ntiquity and palmy times of the heroes have dis-Piazza di S. Pietro on Sunday last. The decorations of the most fairy-like piece at the opens are now being outdone by Catholic Rome at the present opening act of the Council. The most fantastic proos seen in paintings of the Middle Ages are surpassed by reality, while the aspect of the chief actors would dely any pen that had not learned to be graphic over fine raiment. An ample field of action for pens that revel in finery is now weekly rises between two lountains in the centre of the plazza; but how many letters have giready been palaces and porticoes! What else has there been for correspondents to describe in this wast mausoleum of the past? Is this not the city where, instead of factories, we find monasteries, where colleges are seminaries, where universities are congregations? Tacrefore, leaving antique Reme to the grand si ence of her ruins, we will follow the very reverend and very eminent cardinals, bishops and mitrel abbots as they drive over the bridge of St Ange, kept by towering dragoons on horseback.

their way to St. Peter's, for the Pope was to be preent at high mass. Each carriage contained some filustrious representative; but the larger number of these sumptuous conveyances were occupied by princes of the Church. Theirs were the chariots of scariet and gold, and behind each hung footmen by clusters of turee, in splendid ruddy and green livciusters of turee, in spiendid ruddy and green liveries. It must be confessed that the effect of their sintes was spoided by their red unnerlias, which stuck from under their arms out behind and were no less prominent than their stuffed-out caives under tightly drawn sitk stockings. On they drive until the cardmais enter the varican and the bishops alignt at the foot of the staircase which iseas to the sixthme Chapel. Here the crowd had assembled to see the arrivat of the foreign patriagress.

Int stranger even than loveign to your correspondent was the foot soldiery on service at streter's. They were Elizabethan rulls round their throats, and were in siasned yellow, scarlet and back suits, cut in the style of the shawes of spaces.

neacts and diamonds, or "revival" period. Are they man or decorations? I asked of maself, and left one to make sure. His eyes moved, his mouth opened; to make sure. Its eyes moved, his mouth opened; he was a swiss, and spoke to me in the dialect of the hand des caches; the white plumes on the top of his steel beingt nodiced the ecnoes. The second and third of this guard, whom? Saw as I monated the steps of the cashing, caused no less surprise; but on ascertaining that, notwithstanding their pikes and batte axes, they were perfectly pacine and harmless, I turned to another surprise. This was caused by the ashers or masters of ceremones who stood at the entrance to receive the faithful. There was no quote about these being live head, for their frishness was quite striking; neither du I lest any one of them, for lear of injuring their semi-derical and semi-diplomatic keine. I only noticed now low they bent on receiving an "emementssime" and how, with the grand are of camber aims, they waked of lathes in check and veris to the seats abotted to them.

and veris to the seats abouted to them.
I remained some time under the portico, watching the moving knemoscope or human figures as they passed before me, at times fancying them to be indenbations of Piranesi's aquatoric productions of denbatic's pictures. A sample above in plain cleri notice I, but the weaters of wate, purple, emissing, sover gray, Pompeisan red, surphur and green robes covered with face and rendered rich by white or gray fur, excited a constant rush forward. Their owners were continually stopped, and had their hands kissed, a demonstration which was received with indifference and a mice—to be explicit—

their hans kissed, a demonstration which was received with indifference and a mien—to be explicit—that can only be compared to that of a mater jamilities who does not like to have her hands held just as she is in a narry to enaborate the Sunday publing. The band of the gon them Zouaves, paying a grand march, how joined the mass of the foliation late, the swiss soldiery fee into ranks and marched, with grand through the service. It was time for all to enter St. Peter s. and I did so with the throag.

Here, in the nave, all grandear ever conceived in architecture was eclipsed by the colossal beauty of the internor of this unique edifice. A description of the basines would not here be appropriate, and I have to chace with inexorable crucky all the impressions conveyed to my mind, in order to condine my pen to the study of our moderns, as shown by their lendencies in ways and appearance.

All crowded to the same point, the chapet in which lagh mass would be chanted and the entrance increto from a side door through which his holimess misst proceed to the chapet; on nurried the masses of population in their best, over me boules of fanciful peasant nurses and nandsome Italian girls prostrated on the marble door before favored samts, and heedless of what was going on. All thomans know that there is a council in their capital; that all these multi-colored prelates have been called to the Valuean for the said council, but as to what the council means or to what is carried on by the cardinals they have not the remotest notion.

The koman woman of the people is Roman still. She wears a red petiticoat, a snow white fazzoletta, a dazger chrough her black hair large pendants in her ears, and daris that grance from her eyes which no diamond flash can equal.

A legion of valets gather round the columns, some holding their masser's hat, with goiden tassea; another his for manie; a third his countin; the fair who are not determined to stand in the lades' black fribute waik about with the stools on their arms in search of the part

Foreign Prelates in the Great Church-Cardi-

nals at the Reserved Chapel-A Bishop from Africa-Entrance of the Pope-The Gregorlan Chant-Ladies' Veils and How Worn-His Holiness Returns to the Vations-The Grand Episcopal Dismiss—Church Bells and American and Other Belles—Magnificent Tollets-Down the Corso-Rain-Melanchely and the City Newspapers-Editorial Attrac-ROME, Dec. 21-Evening.

I speak on from the inside of St. Peter's after having closed my afternoon despatch to the HERALD. There come the bishops of Lebanon, China and remind one of the adoration of the magit, such as the chiefs of the Maronites. I had already seen at Port Said the Patriarch of Jerusaiem, whose name is Monseigneur Vaterga, the Bishop of Hong Kong, &c. Each cardinal before entering the reserved chanci kneets at the high altar, during which ceremony his train is held by a follower; when he rises the train is allowed to fail and to sweep the carpet in majeswith green cloth.
The missionaries from Africa created a great sen-

sation, and a bishop of some very distant region, with his head covered by a kind of veiled turban made of red and golden tissue, was the most thought Jerusalem, in a wide white cloak and followed by five ladies in Spanish mantillas, was another ettrac-

After the Pope had entered chanting commenced he took his seat under a splendid dais on a throne whole service was impressive, but I regret to say that I was too much interested the Gregorian chant from any other chant at cathe-drat services. I was aware I had never heard anything like this before; each seemed to be singing his verse in a miscelianoous, indiscriminate way, that was objected to by some nigh toned voices and bass

Meanwhile I was studying the veil. I had seen a great deal of it in Egypt, and noticed how different womanking eap be in one place from womankind in apputer. Now, Turkish ladies wear wear volk over

their lips and noses, leaving marderous eyes to murder without concealment; Roman kidles who go to the Papal mass pull their veils over their eyes, and leave their ruddy cherry lips unconcealed. What is intended by Turkish and Italian belies? To do the worst they can very evidently by displaying a sampie only. There were in the ladies' tribune all sorts of veils. The Castillian mantilla was a serious one; the bit of talle put on the summit of the head, à la Marice, could not be called more than the shadow of a veil; the guirure was artistically waved among fallen tresses, and many were real Leonoras in the prison scene of "Frovatre." When the clouds of incense rose and the bells tingled, when the lights shone and a ray of sun peeped through the cupola, it was a scene of ineffable asceticism, and when the service was over and the Pope passed through the respectful crowds a thrill of pleasure was tusur-

respectful crowds a thrill of pleasure was insurmountable. He blessed, as he wasked, right and left until he entered the chapel, through which he again proceeded to the Vatican.

The defile of cardinals and emmences was confused; some were plow seen of a fine copper color, some were quite black and others yellow.

I hastened to the foot of the Vatican and there waited until the primates descended the grand starcase to their carriages. This descend from the Pope's apartments was the greatest spectates of all. Down majestically wasked each, surrounded by his staff in gorgeous athre, and before his passage ded officious services to spine service roaed trains of their emmences or rooped them gs in order to preserve them from a tall g down the smooth and highly poisshed

to strings in order to preserve them from a fall headlong down the smooth and highly poished marble worn by so many feet.

At twelve all the bells in stome rang a merry peal; and whereforer. Shops were to be ree ened, business was to begin, the rest of Sunday was to be turned to profit and sate, Not, however, unto all, for Reme enjoys a bols de Boulogne, called the Pincio. It is a crive or walk among ceens, laurels and orange trees, and commands a view of the Vina Borgiaese, close by besides a splendid one over flome. Here, round a tail palm, is stationed an exce lent oand of mattary musiciatis, and, while progrenaders saunter and Biten, brilliant heroes and beromes of high life are drawn by in well appointed carraages. I noticed many by in well appointed carrages. I noticed many young girls in this gay correge. Not so many Americans as usual in Roine, I am assured, for as soon as the Council had been opered they had journeyed off

the Council had been opered they had journeyed off to the Holy Land.

A few resident Americans, however, keep up the right style all through the year; among them ara, Strong, hr. hogden and the family of Air. Fisher, beine of these belies are surpassingly beautiful, and their natural gifts are emanced by evident entitivation of the fine aris in this stadio of the word.

The piece selected on the day I refer to wit a contable affections, a most gusting and tender melody. The toilets worn were velves and satin, the favorite smale liliae or violet, which are the colors worn in Advent. One blonde drove by haughily in a bonze snaded gros grain toques and feathers, a scarler and gold Homan scart, with a neary gold convicty chain on her bosom and learn rings in her cars. All this meant aramain hardness, of course; but her blue eyes melted at the canatons affections and give the meant agamant hardness, of course; but her nide eyes melica at the cantable affections and gaye the to the strong attempt. When diverse effects on the Pincian flut have been produced; when riders have snown of their martial and cavalier bearing; when yoing abbes have put on the marquis airs of Louis XV.; when the Knights of Malta have condescended to how to a few princesses and the Pope's gardes nobles have displayed their faultiess figures; when the Ponthical Zouaves have buzzed about mosk butterflies. It is quite time to wind up who great show down the Corso—the street of palaces. There stand the people, right and left down the pavement, to see who is out; here they all are with green cotton unprelias.

to see who is out; here they all are with green cutton umbrellas.

The end of this is dinner, and during all the time of my stay in Rome the end of dinners was pointing rain. New spapers were the only resource, and considering that since I leit the Paris Fashions in Paris I had not seen a paper in my own tongue, I was disagreeably startied by the headmat of the columns in the journal I felt on:—"Extraordinary Concealment of Set" was the first—a thing I unders oo a in Egypt, but never before in Europe; "Traine in Children"—it was niarming—had we come to be so oriental since I set out on my travelsy "Repulsive Contagious liseases"—the East all over; "Frightful Fail Over a Precipice;" "Awwii intundation;" "Society Charge Against a Clergyman." Society was evidently going to the bad. I tuid not know if I was ghad to get back again, and sat looking over my Egyptian hores. A capital letter was sini to be inade on what I had seen in Carro and Alexandria, but left unfold; so I put my hand to my lantiful pen, and your readers put my hand to my fantaini pen, and your readers shall have the pastime of that wet Sunday evening or the Herand.

FASHION GOSSIP.

New Ideas for the Season-Fairles in Gauze and Gossamer-Popularity of Brocades-Fabries Light as Woven Wind and Bright as Woven Moonbeams-A Run Through the Fashion Curriculum.

For party wear nothing can be more bewilderingly and fancifully beautiful than the exquisite sheepy ganzes, most of them frosted or spangled with woven diamond dust, just introduced for the adornment, and peculiarly becoming adornment, too, of our lovely and spirituelle courtly women.

favor; but from their exceedingly nght and delicate, as well as certain etherial, so-called, bridal delicacy of texture, they have already been assigned the foremost place as the greatest novelty and most modish for wedding tollettes. And, verily, a bridal visage blashing beneath a lustrous frost-sparking ven of this same dream-like illusion must be plain, indeed, not to borrow for the moment a charm of something which is more than earthly beauty-or possibly, because of it, a something which is something less.

As a matter of course, a ballroom inhabited by sylphs clad in such attire looks more as if peopled by floating transient moonbeams or veritable gemlitten undines, but 'for this night and scene only.' The late wedding robes of the Princess Louise of Sweden, valued at 32,000 francs, was of this exquisite gauze-shot with silver and exquisitely embroidered by hand with seed pearls and the most delicate siver flowers.

Not alone are these robes frosted in silver, al-

though for literal dream beauty nothing can exceed this description of style, long, sheeny silver fringe being the only auxiliary by which it is permissible to enhance its beauty; but that glistening in brilliant gold, gold and silver mixed, diamond dust or crystal dropped, pearl powdered, and even those light fleecy illusions, daintily and closely hand embroidered by tiny running vines in scarlet cauary, bright blue, violet and waits sik, as also those with silk and bullion embroidery intermixed, are inexpressibly beautiful. The flowers are always tiny; for instance, a very small one, resembling the common, but always exquisite, summer scarlet bean in miniature, more than anything else, and each with a seed pearl at its heart, trimmed with cach with a seed pearl at its heart, firmmed with thy seed pearl fringe in great profusion, lavishly integrangled with a heavy sheen of white silk fringe also, is one of the most beautifal and universally becoming. Another, embroidered all over with a species of tiny white silk siar, held each a ministure bit of vertable blood-red coral at its heart and waved off in the bright flow of real coral trimmed flounces. The smallest imaginate order of Mailese crosses, stars, anchors, crosses and woven birds—life size and smaller—both the canary and the ruoy-throated humaning bird, are newly established favorties and impressed ornaments.

This gauzy material, althouga mannesly the greatest rage in the siyles above quoted is very much worn and admired when daintily striped either in gold or siver, or in the exquisite deleately tinted silk embroidery also previously mentioned—striped in the cross way, of course, since the Empress' departure, being a Western mashomable salaam to Algeria are limitedly raged acout.

But, oh! that "Crepe de Chine." From having for some months been the envy of our Parisian sisters, it has now crossed the ocean, in all its bewindering and unconscionate beauty "to wornt out the hearts" of our American esters here on this Continent. Altraction apar., from its ready notice-acle, but by no means sin goneris beauty, is its absurd price; is male entirely of silk, is as night assembled price; is male entirely of silk, is as night assembled price; is male entirely of silk, is as night assembled. Of course when trainmed with the rich laces, which seem its only appropriate decoration, its price may run up say, well, anywhere into bejond bejond. As a matter barely worth mention, it cannot be imported into Paris fast enough for its preconclinded seles.

The celestial toulard, another much more seasonable, but nearly as pretty in every respect, evening silk, is another novelty, and in style of the two special sudes of green—one of the raging time of the season—its very popular, and pocularly becoming, and tiny seed pearl fringe in great profusion, lavishly intermingled with a heavy sheen of white sik

A happy thought in the way of an exquisite;

quitted stik dressing gown called the Donillette has lately been presented and embraced by our fashion novelty seekers. Its peculiarity par excellence consists in a delicate perfame—violet, rose, or veryeise, &c.—being introduced into the six ining. A quitted sik jupon, or course accompanied the rose, and a tiny—or course all lantes paturants are clinderells feet—pair or suppers of quitted and perfamed sik to match, completed this certaidly Sybornie sostime. Plato and colored stockings in the of the dailety old shaen hose are now considered independent for street wear and cloth costumes.

A new train for evening dresses where dancing is dispensed with a very beautiful. In fact, nowadays the train is considered the feature of the entire to left. It is most generally or some delicate shade of rich products. By our supers convolery.

Brockless always rich and stately are again amiled.

ery.

chiner cloth or verver.

Chroniars with a double cape, with places for arms and ooth capes slit open upon the each if deared, fanciulity trimmed upon the openings, are probably about as general favorites as any others. Verve, however, whether trimmed with rice lase or costly far, as ever no.ds its place and the pressure resistence.

pretty much short of rose and teature, noweer, notices way in the genile hear's lasmonable worst, under the name of bon Carlos.

Lace ruckes, in consequence of crosses being cut so had at the back, are now superseding the long-worn broad linea and other contar. These ruckes are anomer generally becoming tenning leasure. The famous Medicas ruckes are arears in renewed vogue. The tanginae chain sites of charge point, valenciedness, Mechina or other laces are worn with the dress spoken of in my last letter was cut completely open to the waist. Sieves, to make a wife pufficies for the open shabes are wern what these exquisitory becoming dress characters.

The sike most worn and a limit of are those embradered in suant figures in billan colors upon plan grounds of every possible that, sick black sikes—nike the rela laces and ververs above spiken of—are always in sivie.

The old time snot or changeable sikes are again revived, under the eccentric produce of the season's hour.

The "Watteau" still enjoys place, but bulled powers.

The "Watteau" still enjoys place; but bying pesu-llarly stylish during the spring has a autumn at his season when darker and reduce choice and materia can be worn, they enjoy comparative immunity from sating the evening dress, spit of all suit to the contrary, are an i in very general savor. evening noverty.

A HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

A House of Rest for the Afflicted-A Noble Canrity-How the Discuse is Treated.

The frightful prevalence of consumption in and about New York and the alarming extent to which it is daily spreading has given it something of the magnitude of contagion. To eradicate it from the human system, to find means to prevent it and remedies to cure it have been the efforts of many clear-healed and energe ie men. They have al fatted. At last a combined movement has been inaugurated by a society of earnest and inducating intiemen, the object of which is to afford all suffering the scope of money and skill to effect. The siciety was formed last November under the patronage of the Episcopal Church, and was supported by the voices of two such emant bishops as Horatio Potter, of New York, and Rev. A. M. Littlejonn, of Long laund. Henry J. Cammaan, who as director of many charities has become weil known amone phianthropists, at the request of the directors has assumed management of the body, and a line two story and a nall wooden structure a: Tremont, Wesichester county, has been leased, and all the comforts suitable for patients have been provided. The situation is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is occupied and is accessible by the marten Railroad. Of the project in general it may be said that no humane charity has ever been undertaken that looks so well to the reitef of a class of sunesers who, with coffin suroud and grave to sight, are compelled to comin suroud and grave is sight, are compelled to live white they die. The consumity is not only star with pain, given to a manageous decom-position which in 191 own syst at is repul-sive, but is oppressed by a strange involuntary duliness—a blindness and recatesomess coming from the recting that he is coolined that he is only and the means of care. If this mental manary can be armi-hilated, much is done towards seeming the pale-art's peace; and this can be accomplished by assortation— by a grouping together of the addiced and or ampt-

means of care. It is secretal the parter's peace; and this can be accomplished by association—by a grouping togother of the adicted and by amaging them as one family. Adversive it dominant makes friends in common. Now here is this tracer than in whitepread epidemies. Weap fars was depopulated by the cholera years aro we read that in the signs of death death was longouser; and though the grin visitor stood at the threshold, mearymaning and hidrary fried the room. This is also the other French nevo union, when nobsepherre more in broad. One of the learners of this "House of Rest for Commandatives" is the individuality of a linearing and commandity of interests, such that all thoughts of as linearing decision will be driven away. It is praiseworthy is this participar, as it is in all others. Men out singinary diseased are often kinel by his thanking in the margination—ask and goody—is the executive of a plant solitade. Medical and of the highest character, is employed by the society. Commington is the speciality, and seed, in an its forms, the few destroyer win be treated to effect improvement, and wherever possible to bring perfect restrict on of monital home will be made the constitute to know that the frome will be made the cookersy of all medical knowledge bearing upon weak and offers what the forme will be made the cookersy of all medical knowledge bearing upon weak and offers of the Episcopal Church, is only lead and services are performed. At present there are not four patients in a tendance at the Home, and there are flatering monocements from their already improved conditions. All kinds of cases are admitted, rea or poor. For those who are able or wining 2000 a year will secure the assignment of a bed for any one who may be selected. Lattue plan of all Cambellas in a tendance at the construction was even there are at present accommodations for thirty, with one and a that care of ground, the patients being divided into make Room and those works in a lation to the society are Bisnop proved the entrance of a and suitable buildings will be erected. Outside of Boston it is the only mattution of the kind in the

United States,
If the reader should remember a poor, broken-If the reader should remember a poor, broken-down man, shattered by assumpting and cripping by exposure, whose check is brunant with the nectionsh, whose eye is uncertain and whose tread is the measured pace of the dying, he should remember also that there is a recognized charity to core min, which has claims upon every one's philanthrophy and sympathy.

THE INCOME LAW DRAD AS REJARDS TAXATION.—
It is generally known that the income law expires
by limitation this year, but the Panadispina Loader
cally attention to some important matters connect d
tacrewith which do not appear to be understood by calls attention to some important matters connect deterewith which do not appear to be universited to proportations paying corporations and indepent due on Jaumary 1, 1879. The law as it stands requires a return of all incomes for the calcular year up to December 31, and provides that in the next succeeding March and April the tax shall be assessed and collected. No losses sustained octore or after the calcular year can be allowed not can any income received outside of the charlar year os made amehable to the tax. Now the income law is virtually dead as regards taxation for 1870, and will so remain unless Congress by legislation gives it new life; and yet all the canal and raincoad companies paying coupons and increet due on the lat day of Jaugary, 1870, are deducting the tax as required when the law was in constituence. Fins is clearly wrong. Those coupons and this interest are not liable to tax under any of the provisions of the existing income act, and by no rule of right or reason can the five per cent tax be deducted from the amount due. Suppose congress should not re-enact the law, can there so any question that the companies will be hable to bondhoiders for the amount withneld? An the companies paying for the amount withneld? An the companies paying interest due after the 31st of December, 1804, should act as if there was no income law, and if they withhold the tax should not for the powersment; for the almost universal opinion is that they will have to pay the bondhoiders for the growersment; for the almost universal opinion is that they will have to pay the bondhoiders for the growersment; for the almost universal opinion as that they will have to pay the bondhoiders for the growersment; for the almost universal opinion as well as to the time of the receipt of the come as well as to the time of the receipt of the companies will be hable to be a seen of the receipt of the come as well as to the time of the receipt of the come.